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CHICAGO

Yesterday and Today



Chicago, I Will —

DEPICTING
A CENTURY *of* PROGRESS





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I.H.S.



*“When other men our lands shall till,
When other men our streets shall fill,
And other birds will sing as gay,—
As bright the sunshine as to-day—
A hundred years from now.”*

The publisher wishes to make known his gratitude to Kaufman & Fabry Company for their splendid co-operation in the matter of photographs for this volume. Acknowledgment is also due to the Chicago Architectural Photograph Company, Rand McNally & Company, and to firms of other days, such as Copelin & Melander, J. W. Taylor, Barnum & Barnum, J. Carbutt, and the Chicago Historical Society, for many of the views reproduced on the following pages.



CHICAGO IN 1857

Courtesy of the Chicago Historical Society

CHICAGO

Yesterday and Today



CHICAGO

*Published by FELIX MENDELSON, whose office is in the
Auditorium Hotel, and to be sold to Chicagoans,
who are proud of their city.*

1932

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WHEN the publisher of this volume offered CHICAGO AND ITS MAKERS to the public in 1929, the enthusiasm with which it was hailed by Chicagoans and by the American press was tempered by the fact that an eleven hundred page volume retailing for \$25 was not adaptable to widespread sale.

Here we are offering in compact form and at a popular price the very pith of its huge predecessor—an incomparable collection of Chicago views and scenes covering a century of time and the space of a whole metropolis.

We believe it is no exaggeration to assert that any succeeding book of Chicago views can merely duplicate rather than supplement this volume, which includes not only all the Chicago views of CHICAGO AND ITS MAKERS (with a few minor exceptions), but a number of illustrations of new buildings as well. The book ends with charming views of the World's Columbian Exposition, the dream city of white and gold, and those of the magnificent structures of our coming great exposition—A Century of Progress. Sincerely we hope that our painstaking care to provide a *complete* series of views of the Old Chicago and the New—of the old streets, the ancient taverns and the modern skyscrapers—will gladden many a true-blue Chicagoan with the thrill of reminiscence and the pride of his city's achievement.



This view shows how Chicago probably looked from the time the fort was built in 1803-4 to about 1821, when this sketch was made. The outstanding feature of this picture is, of course, our "Y" shaped river flowing into the lake between Lake and Randolph Streets. The next thing that impresses us is the exceedingly low, muddy prairie which was chosen for the site of a world city.



The Kinzie House, erected in 1779 by Jean Baptiste Pointe de Sable, became successively the home of several fur traders and was purchased by John Kinzie of one Le Mai in 1804, when Mr. Kinzie moved his establishment here from Bertrand, Michigan. The house of Antoine Ouilmette is shown in the background.



South Water Street, now Wacker Drive, from State to Dearborn, about 1835. Drawn after descriptions by Sons and Daughters of the Pioneers. The building at the left is Eliza Chappel's Infant School, built by Russel Heacock. The square frame building second from the right was Newberry and Dole's Forwarding and Commission House. The last building on the right is Medard Beaubien's residence and store. To the extreme right is shown Chicago's first bridge crossing the river at Dearborn Street.



It was in 1831 that a United States post office was established with Jonathan S. Bailey as postmaster. It was in 1833 housed in J. S. C. Hogan's log store near the corner of South Water and Market Streets. Mr. Hogan serving as postmaster as well as store-keeper. The mail from the east arrived every week by pony express until 1835, when a covered-wagon route from Niles, Michigan, was established. The Sauganash Tavern is hidden by the post office. Wolf Point Tavern and Miller's are shown in the distance.



"The Forks" in 1833. On the west side of the river at Wolf's Point is shown a log store built by James Kinzie and kept as a tavern as early as 1830 by Archibald Caldwell. In that year Elizabeth Wentworth rented the tavern from Kinzie at a rental of \$300.00, keeping it about a year. General Scott made this his headquarters during the Black Hawk War in 1832. On the north side is Miller's Tavern. Opposite Miller's was the Sauganash Tavern.



The Green Tree Tavern built in 1833 by James Kinzie at the northeast corner of Canal and Lake Streets, so named because of a solitary oak tree that stood near.



The Eagle Exchange Tavern, built in 1829 by Mark Beaubien was enlarged in 1831 and re-christened The Sauganash. This famous hostelry stood on the south bank where the river turns to flow east.



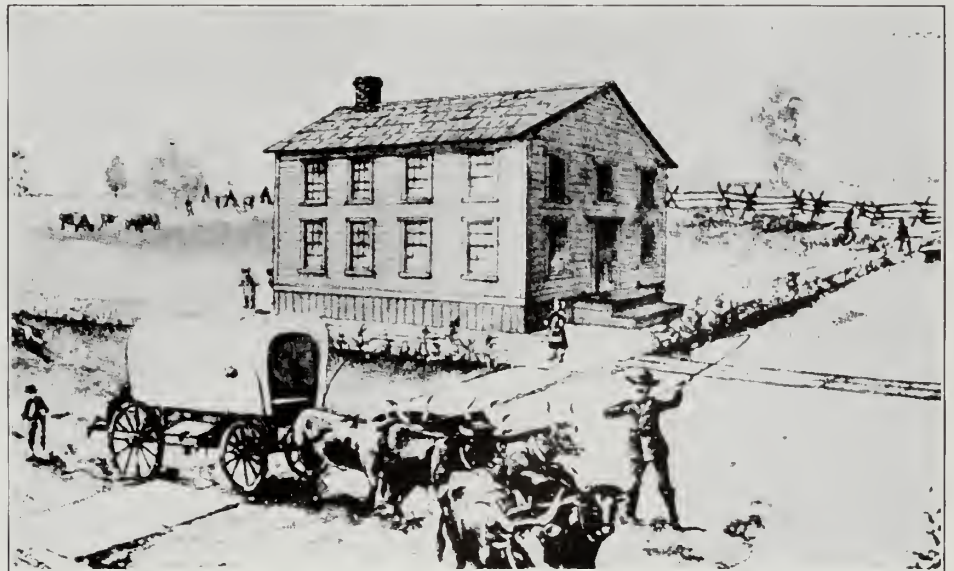
The first drawbridge across the river was at Dearborn Street in 1834. It was 300 feet in length, the opening being about sixty feet. So dangerous to vessels were the abutments it was removed in 1839.



Archibald Clybourne's mansion, built in 1837 on the North Branch at the crossing of the Bloomingdale Road, where later were the North Chicago Rolling Mills.



Frink & Walker succeeded an earlier proprietor in the stage route between Chicago and Ottawa in 1837. They ran the first stage on the Chicago-Galena highway going only as far as Rockford, where it arrived January 1, 1838. Twenty-four hours were required for the journey. Their headquarters were at the southwest corner of Lake and Dearborn Streets.



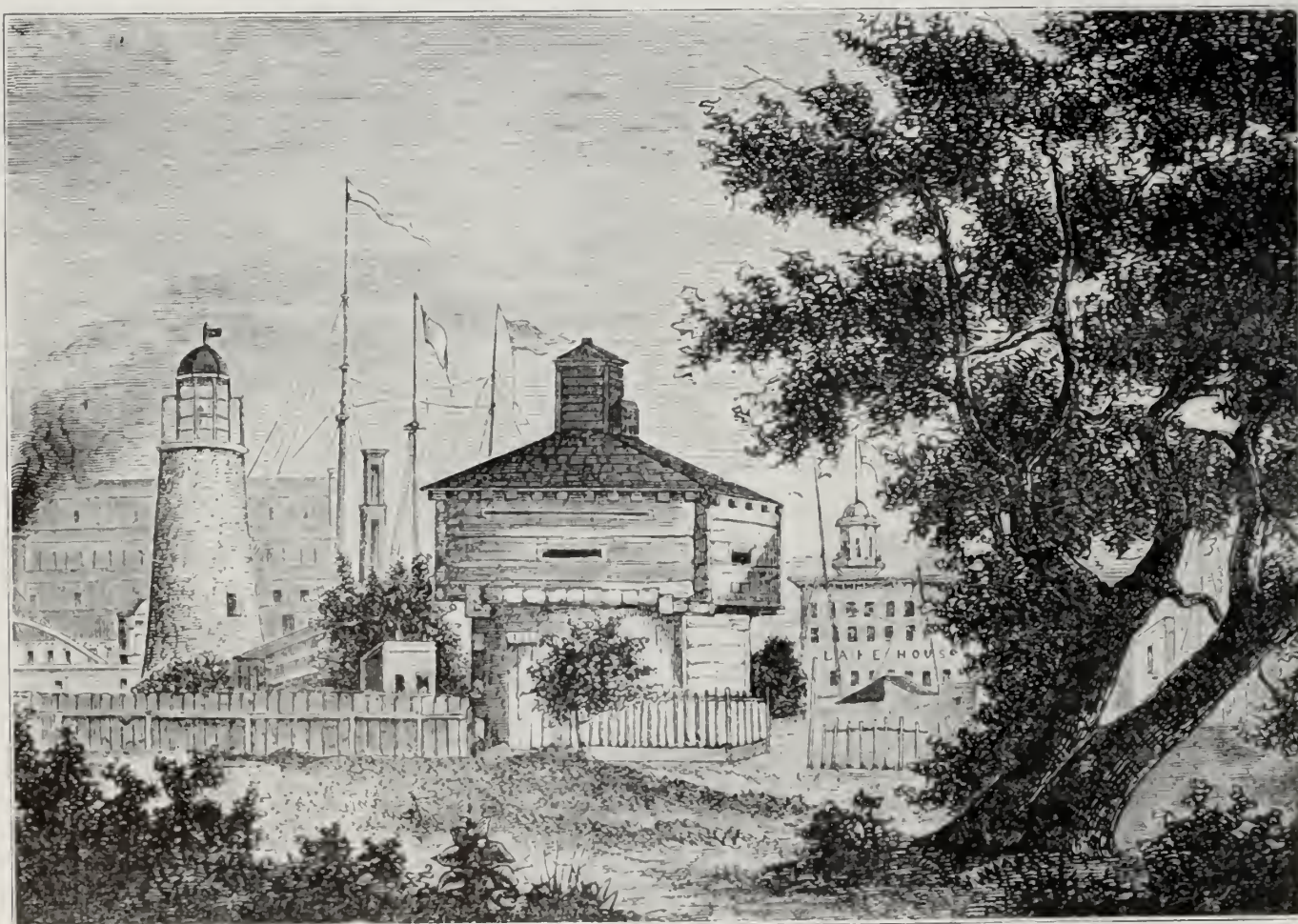
Right: The Rumsey School, erected in 1844 at the southeast corner of Madison and Dearborn Streets, now the site of the Tribune Building.



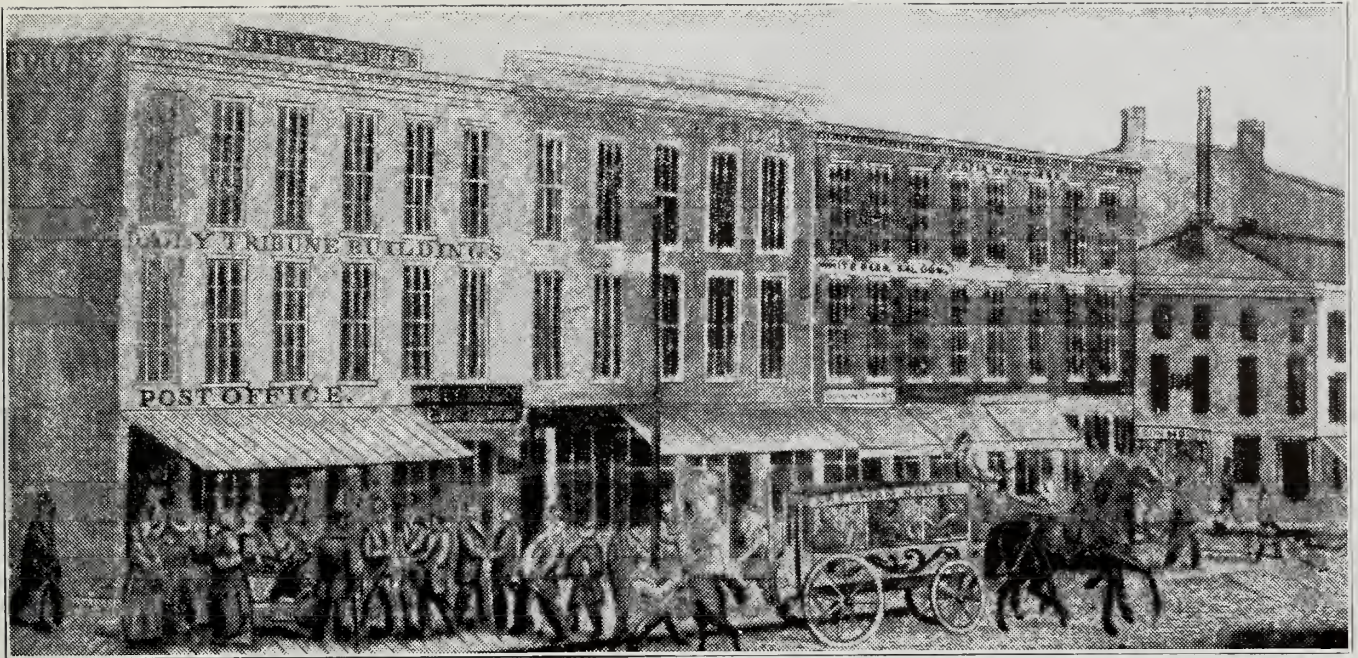
Left: The first permanent school building erected by the City was opened in 1845 in School District No. 1, on the north side of Madison Street between State and Dearborn Streets. Called "Miltimore's Folly" when it was first built it received the name of the Dearborn School in 1858.



Fort Dearborn as re-built in 1816. The lighthouse was erected in 1831. In the foreground are the ferry and the lighthouse keeper's house. The ferry continued in use until the late fifties.



The Block House of the Second Fort Dearborn, demolished in 1857, looking north from what was formerly River Street.



"Newspaper Row" about 1851. William Stuart, editor of the American, in 1841 became Postmaster and removed the office to the west side of Clark Street, No. 50. The two upper stories were occupied by the Daily Tribune. Third store was White Bear Saloon. The Sherman House was on the N. W. corner.



View looking northwest from the dome of the Court House. Metropolitan Hall at the southwest corner of La Salle and Randolph Streets, the finest hall in the city, was opened in 1854 with a concert by Frank Lumbar. In 1866 it became the home of the Young Men's Association, organized in 1841 for library and reading room purposes. Printers' Row is at the right. Sails indicate the course of the river.



An Early Visitor.



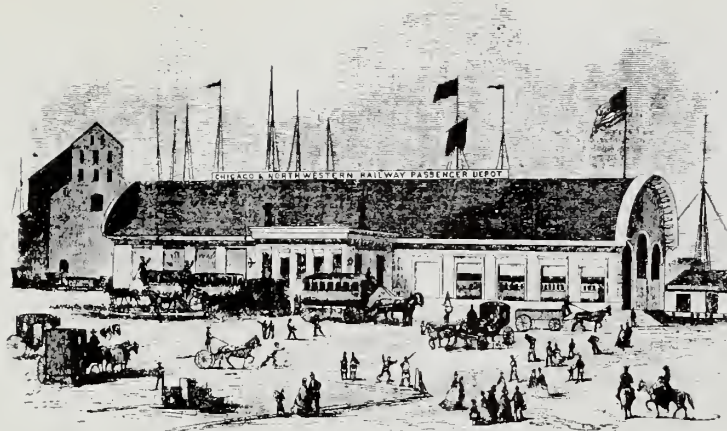
The First Court House erected in 1835 at the southeast corner of the Public Square at Clark and Randolph Streets. The county offices were in the basement and the court room capable of seating two hundred persons occupied the main floor. The log jail was just west of the Court House.



The first North Side Water Works at the lake and Chicago Avenue, erected by the Chicago Hydraulic Company, began operation in February, 1854, and were in use until the middle sixties.



Old Market Hall was built in 1848 in the center of State Street facing south at Randolph Street. The lower floor was devoted to stalls corresponding to those that later characterized South Water Street.



The Kinzie Street Depot. This depot stood just north of Kinzie Street, with its east side running along the west bank of the north branch of the Chicago River. Its use was discontinued after the Wells Street Depot of 1880-1 was occupied. It was then razed.



First depot of the Galena & Chicago Union Railway, a wooden structure erected in 1848 at the southwest corner of Canal and Kinzie Streets. The cupola was used not only by train dispatcher but by the president of the road for watching the progress of trains across the prairie.



The Wells Street Depot, 1863-1871. This depot was burned in "The Big Fire of 1871." It was followed by a temporary wooden shed, before the building of the depot in 1880, occupied for many years and the forerunner of the new station at Canal and Madison Streets. The two lower stories of this depot were built in 1852-3, the top story being added in 1863.



The Great Northwestern Sanitary Fair of 1865. This building was erected for the purposes of the Fair on Dearborn Park, shown below. In this view the south facade is shown, the lake side of the park being at the right.



Dearborn Park at Randolph Street and Michigan Avenue, taken in 1871. At the left is the wholesale drug house of Burnhams & Van Schaack, later the location of Sprague Warner & Co., where now Crerar Library stands. At the right is the Armour Building which housed the Pullman Palace Car offices. The Public Library now occupies this site.



The Central Depot at the foot of Lake Street about 1866 (W. W. Boyington, architect) withstood the Great Fire and the south wall remained intact until the new station was built at South Water Street in 1925. The wood burning engine was still used for the motive power at this time.



Rush Street Bridge from the junction of River Street and Michigan Avenue—1860. The bridge built in 1857 replaced Rush Street Ferry, which until that time had been the only means of crossing the river at this point. On the left is the Lake House, erected in 1836 to boom Chicago. On the river bank in succession are to be seen Coe & Carpenter's Wood and Coal Yards, Silvester Marsh's Caloric Grain Drier, the C. H. McCormick Reaper Factory, and Hunter Brothers Sugar Refinery. On the right the site of Fort Dearborn has little to suggest its martial days. On the east side of Michigan Avenue is the Marine Hospital, and beyond that the depots and elevators of the Illinois Central Railroad.

1. Waterworks tower.
2. Ogden building, Clark and Lake streets.
3. Old St. James church.
4. Site of the old Illinois Trust and Savings bank.
5. Old Scammon building.
6. Potter Palmer store.
7. Snow building.
8. Tribune and Herald building.
9. Site of the Ashland block.
10. Tremont house.
11. Richmond house.
12. City hotel.

- 13-14. Sturges and Buckingham elevators.
15. Mattison house.
16. Saloon building.
17. Illinois Central passenger station.
18. Site of Bay State building.
19. Garrett building, site of old Central Music hall.
20. Site of Bryan hall.



40. Old Baptist church—Old Chamber of Commerce building ground.
41. North's Old Amphitheater, Monroe street.
42. Old Armory building.
43. Gas works.
44. Telegraph building.
45. Dr. Shipman boarding house.
46. Called Heyne's Polly because so tall.
47. Residence block, J. V. & C. Farwell and R. Holt & Malcomb.
48. Site of Merchants' National bank.

CHICAGO 1858 View from
Population 1858-90,000.



21. Dr. Cady's church.
22. Site of Reaper block.
23. Portland block.

24. Masonic Temple.
25. Spotted church, Second Presbyterian.
26. Catholic bishop's residence.
27. St. Mary's church.
28. Site of Palmer house.
29. McVicker's theater.

30. Public school.
31. Site of Journal building.
32. Site of a former Tribune building.
33. Michigan terrace.
34. Old Postoffice building and First National bank.
35. Methodist Church building.
36. Old First Presbyterian church.
37. Old Trinity church.
38. Old water tank, later the "Reekery."
39. Alex White's office.



TOP OF COURT HOUSE DOME.

Population 1882 - 600,000.
" " 1890 1,100,000.

Presented to J W Kilmore one of my faithful employees from 1861 to 1863
Alex H. Brown

48. Lund block, which escaped the great fire.
49. Sharp's corner.
50. Blatchford lead works.
51. Jones building.
52. Briggs house.
53. Metropolitan block.
54. First Chamber of Commerce.
55. Link building.
56. Scammon's bank.



Democratic Amphitheater at Twelfth Street and Michigan Avenue. Here the Democratic Convention was held in 1860.



The Republican Wigwam, a temporary structure erected at Lake and Market Streets. Here Abraham Lincoln was nominated for the presidency in May, 1860. The wholesale grocery house of Franklin MacVeagh & Company for many years occupied this site. After a daguerreotype by Hesler.



This view on Clark Street in 1857 illustrates the progress made in changing the grade. The less enterprising merchants refused at first to raise their buildings. This caused embarrassing complications for shoppers.



The Post Office and Reynold's Block. The former was at the northwest corner of Dearborn and Monroe Streets. The Reynold's Block was at the southwest corner of Dearborn and Madison Streets. At the northwest corner may be seen the establishment of A. Booth and Company, dealers in sea foods. The walls of the Custom House and of the Nixon Building at corner of La Salle and Monroe Streets remained standing, while all other buildings in this locality burned in the Great Fire.



State Street bridge, north from Lake Street in the fifties.



Rush Street Bridge, seen from State Street, 1857, after a Jevne and Almini print. Several changes marked this stage in Chicago's advance. The river was widened and somewhat straightened at this point. The block house at the foot of River Street and the old lighthouse on the opposite side of this street were removed in that year.



The Crosby Opera House on the north side of Washington Street between Dearborn and State Streets. Designed for Mr. Uranus H. Crosby by the distinguished architect, W. W. Boyington, this building was planned on a scale of magnificence and beauty hitherto not attempted in this country. Its plan included lecture halls, concert halls and extensive galleries devoted to the fine arts. Its seating capacity was over three thousand. The cost when complete in 1865 was \$600,000. The building was to have been dedicated with a season of grand opera under the direction of J. Grau on April 17, but because of the assassination of President Lincoln on April 14 the opening was postponed to the twentieth. Below the opera house were the establishments of the Bauer Piano Company, Root & Cady Music Publishers, Kinsley's Restaurant and the W. W. Kimball Piano Company. Next door east was the St. James Hotel, and on the east side of State Street Field, Leiter & Company's Store, with the Second Presbyterian Church in the distance.



First McVicker's Theater from a Jevne & Almini print.



McVicker's Theater was built in 1857 on Madison Street, just west of State. It was considered the handsomest theater in the West, the cost of building being eighty-five thousand dollars. The drop curtain depicted the great railroad bridge connecting Rock Island, Illinois, and Davenport, Iowa. It was destroyed in the fire of 1871. The second McVicker's was built on the same site.



The third McVicker's Theater on the south side of Madison Street just west of State Street.



The fourth and present McVicker's Theater is now used as a movie house. All of the four McVicker's Theaters were on the same site.



The southwest corner of Madison and Dearborn Streets about 1860 showing John R. Walsh's news depot facing Newspaper Alley.



Clark and South Water Streets (Wacker Drive), looking west to Franklin Street. This was called "one of the central business points of the city" at this period, 1865, largely given up to insurance companies. On the left is the Horatio G. Loomis Block. At Wells and South Water Streets is the Sail Loft of Gilbert Hubbard and George B. Carpenter. On the right are the George W. Dole Building, Clark Street Bridge and the Hilliard Block.



Court House Square in the late sixties. The Eastman National Business College can be seen in the distance at the left. At the near left can be seen the old firm of wine merchants, Grommes and Ullrich, and the several fire insurance companies to the left of the fountain.



This view of Court House Square is reproduced from a rare daguerreotype made at the moment that the funeral cortege of President Lincoln was approaching the north entrance. The ranks of the military fill the square. Metropolitan Hall at the northwest corner of La Salle and Randolph Streets is at the right.



Michigan Avenue looking north from Park Row in the early sixties. A troop of cavalry and one of infantry are seen drilling in the foreground. At the left are the Basin, the tracks of the Illinois Central and the breakwater.



The north side of Washington Street from State to Clark Streets in the middle sixties. The Crosby Opera House is shown in the foreground. W. W. Kimball, the piano firm, Kinsley's Restaurant, Root and Cady, the music publishers, and Bauer and Company's piano house, occupied the first floor of the Opera House. This picture was taken from a Jevne & Almini print.



The Marine Bank Building with Tyler's Block is shown here at Lake and La Salle Streets. The year 1865 is the period of this picture which was taken from a Jevne & Almini print.



The Illinois Central railroad yards and Michigan Avenue in the middle sixties. The cow catchers and smoke stacks of the wood burning engines speak of the earlier period in railroading. Terrace Row, where the Auditorium now stands, is seen in the distance.



The Lake at the foot of Madison Street about 1865. At that time the Illinois Central Railroad came across to the depot on piling. The Sturges & Buckingham elevators at the right.



View looking north on State Street in 1865, showing the Merchants Hotel, afterward the St. James, at the northwest corner of Washington and State Streets. On the southeast corner is the marble yard of George W. Prickett, and beyond is Tobey's furniture store between Washington and Randolph Streets.



Marshall Field & Company (The Singer Building) in the horse car and gas lamp era, when mansard roofs were in vogue.



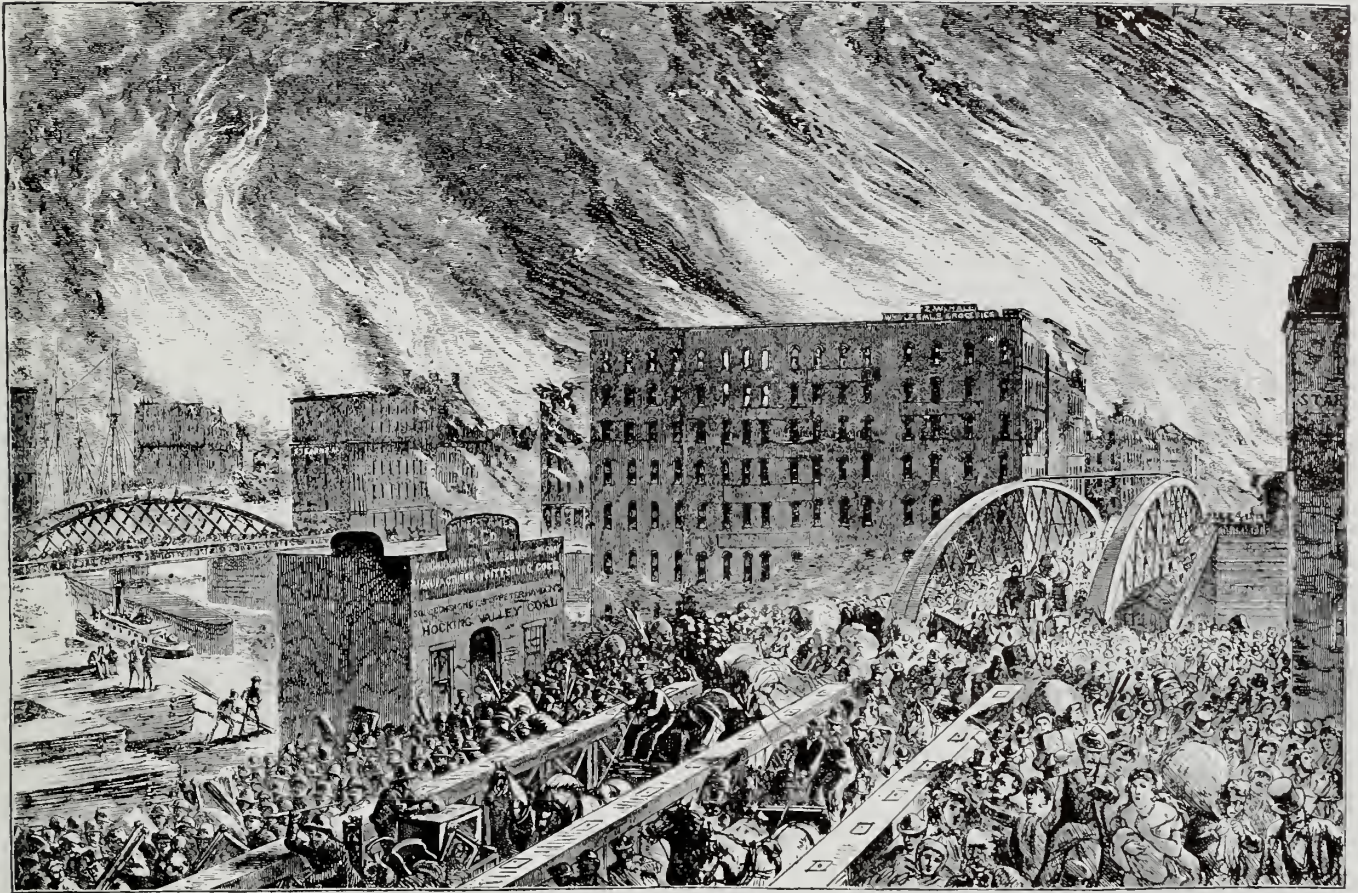
The Sherman House in the sixties. At the northwest corner of Clark and Randolph Streets. The corner of the Court House square is shown at the left.



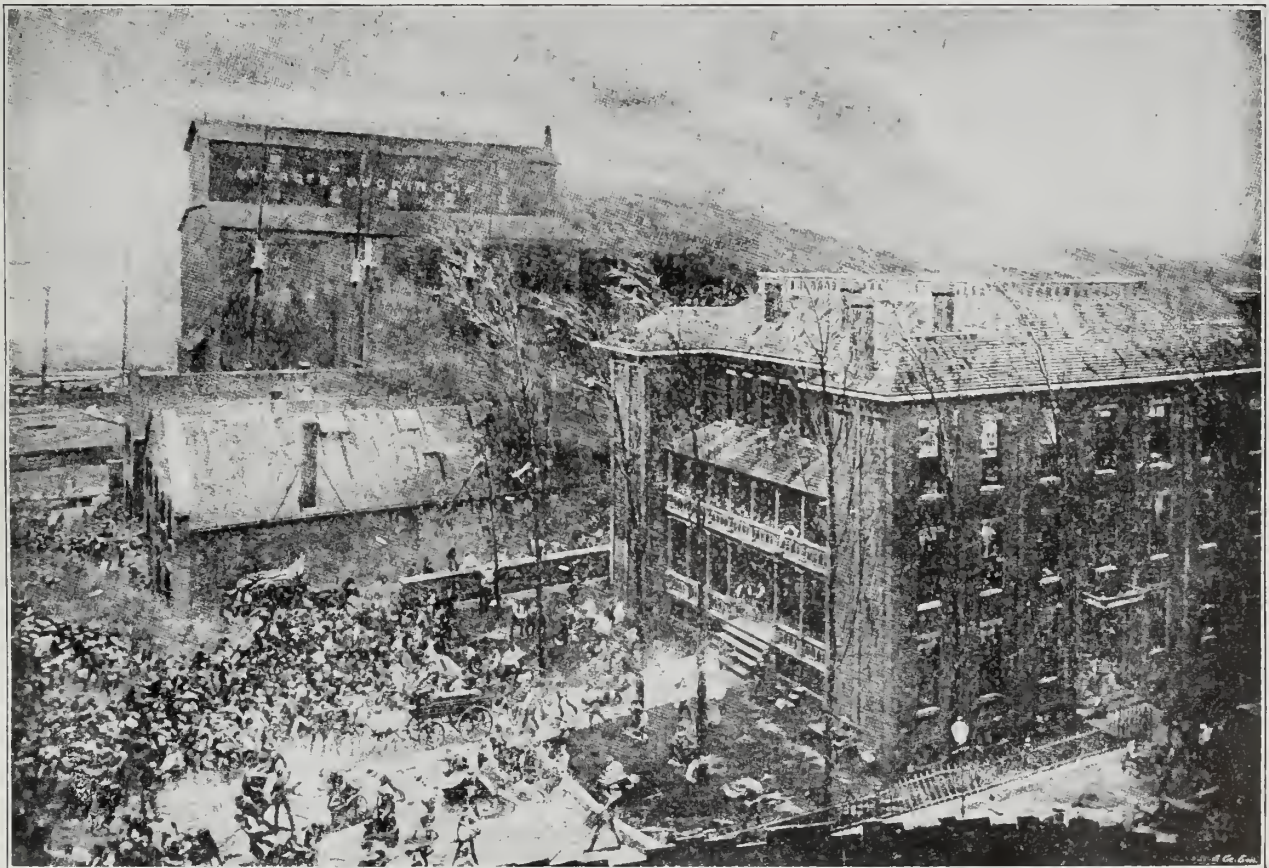
The Palmer House which was erected in 1869 at the northwest corner of State and Quincy Streets, and was destroyed in the fire of 1871.



The Tremont House, built in 1850 at the southeast corner of Lake and Dearborn. The first Tremont House, built in 1839 by Alanson Sweet, was a wooden structure at the northwest corner of Lake and Dearborn Streets. The Couch brothers purchased the property and ran the hotel until it burned in 1839. In 1840 they built on the southeast corner. In 1853 the Gage brothers took over the hotel on a lease, and in 1855 John Burroughs Drake became associate manager. It was the leading hotel in the West for many years. In 1861 the building was raised to the new street level and thoroughly overhauled, making practically a new hotel of it. In 1863 David A. Gage withdrew from the management and it was continued under the joint auspices of George W. Gage and John B. Drake. It contained 260 rooms. Before the building of the Chamber of Commerce the spacious halls were used by the members of the Chamber in the evenings. From the balconies of this hotel Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas began their campaign for United States senatorship.



Chicago in flames—the rush for life over Randolph Street Bridge.



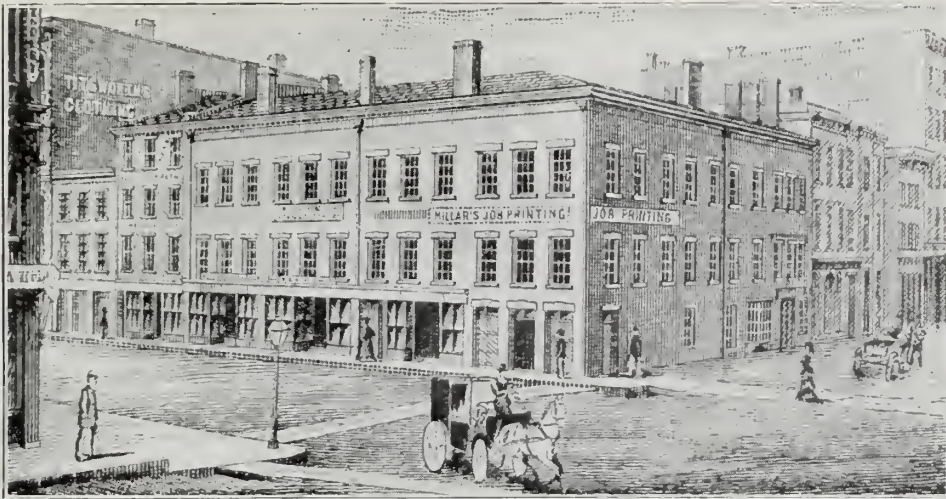
The Marine Hospital was built facing the north on the parade-ground of old Fort Dearborn reservation, Michigan Avenue being the western and the Illinois Central Station the eastern boundary, Sturges & Buckingham's elevator is shown further east. This view is from the Fire Cycloramic painting by Gross.



Kerfoot's "Business Block," erected by Mr. W. D. Kerfoot and his clerk at Washington and La Salle Streets on the day after the Great Fire is the office where until recently was the Chamber of Commerce Building, the home of the Chicago Real Estate Board. From left to right: Alexander Wolcott, Emil Rudolph, —, W. D. Kerfoot, —.



The Relic House, built soon after the great fire with blocks of molten iron, glass, china, etc., was for nearly sixty years a picturesque and popular beer garden and restaurant. It was on the sharp corner formed by the junction of Clark Street and North Park Avenue, just north of Center Street.



At the southeast corner of Lake and Clark Streets stood the Saloon Building erected in 1836, so called because the upper story contained a spacious hall or saloon. In May, 1837, the Common Council leased a room there and for five years thereafter the building was the City Hall.



The temporary City Hall, built in 1871 around the Water Tank at the southeast corner of La Salle and Adams Streets, served until 1885. The tank being a favorite pigeon roost, the building came to be known as "The Rookery," a name which has been given to the handsome office building now on the site.



"Fine Arts Institute," the forerunner of the Chicago Art Institute. This stood at the southwest corner of Michigan Avenue and Van Buren Street.



Patrick O'Leary's cottage and milk depot on DeKoven Street between Jefferson and Clinton Streets, where the Chicago fire of 1871 started.



Michigan Avenue north from Congress Street about 1868 showing Terrace Row on the left. In the distance may be seen the Pullman Palace Car Offices and at the northeast corner of Michigan Avenue and Randolph the Illinois Central train shed and grain elevators "A" and "B" at the mouth of the river. The latter escaped the fire and is still standing. The Basin was a harbor for pleasure craft.



Michigan Avenue at Adams Street immediately after the fire, showing the temporary frame buildings erected for business purposes on the east side of the avenue.



Terrace Row on Michigan Avenue between Congress and Van Buren Streets. It shows the garden of Jonathan Y. Scammon in the foreground.



The southwest corner of Michigan Avenue and Adams Street where the Pullman Building now stands. The house at the corner was kept as a boarding house by Mrs. Adams and her daughters. The inside house was the home of Mr. George Sedgwick. It burned in the Chicago fire of 1871. The house next south was also a fashionable boarding house. Here Marshall Field and a number of his young bachelor friends came for their meals at a time when they had their lodgings around the corner on Wabash Avenue.



Battery "D," which stood at the northeast corner of Michigan Avenue and Monroe Street. Here fairs, charity balls and large social affairs were held during the eighties.



The Chicago Interstate Industrial Exposition was first projected in 1871 by J. Irving Pearce, William F. Coolbaugh, Potter Palmer, Cyrus H. McCormick and R. T. Crane and opened in 1873. Although there was a deficit every year until 1877, these enterprising citizens felt that it was good business for it helped to re-establish confidence after the Great Fire. Here Theodore Thomas' summer night concerts and many grand operas were given in the eighties. It was razed in 1891 to make way for the Art Institute.



Park Row from Michigan Avenue. The Illinois Central Railroad depot now occupies this site.



The Illinois Central Station at Park Row before the last of the pre-fire residences had been removed.



Michigan Avenue in 1887 looking south from Jackson Street. In the order of their sequence may be seen the old Leland Hotel, the famous Hotel Richelieu, the Masury Building, the Hotel Victoria, the Art Institute, later occupied by the Chicago Club, and the Studebaker Building, afterwards known as the Fine Arts Building. The Auditorium, the Congress Hotel, and the Illinois Central Station at Park Row were not in existence at this time. Hansom cabs and horse drawn vehicles only were in evidence.



A view of the Auditorium in 1890. The Studebaker Building and the Chicago Club shown to the north.



Michigan Avenue looking north from Congress street, about 1890, in the quiet days before the advent of the automobile. The residences at the left were the homes of prominent families.



The Congress Hotel was built in three sections. The first unit was opened during the World's Fair and operated as part of the Auditorium Hotel. In 1902 another Annex was built. Four years later the third.



The Pompeii Room at the Congress as it was in 1903. Around its fountain cluster many memories.



A view of Michigan Avenue from the viaduct during the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893, showing people boarding the so-called "cattle cars" to take them to the fair. The first part of the Congress Hotel, the Auditorium and the Studebaker Building (now called Fine Arts Building) and in the distance the statue of Columbus may be seen.



The Victoria Hotel, originally the Beaurivage Bachelor Apartments occupied the northwest corner of Michigan Avenue and Van Buren Street, where the McCormick Building now stands. Steinway Hall, housing what was at one time the Whitney Opera House, now known as the Central Theatre, may be seen on Van Buren Street, near Wabash Avenue.



Michigan Avenue from Grant Park from below Jackson Boulevard to Adams Street, showing the Stratford Hotel, Railway Exchange, Orchestra Hall and the Pullman Building.



Michigan Avenue from Adams Street to Madison Street, showing a two-story structure on the site of the Monroe Building and the old Harvester Building (razed in 1900) on the site of the University Club.



A fall day in 1911 on Michigan Avenue, looking north from Harrison Street. The Annex had not yet been added to the Congress Hotel. The houses on the left were the homes of Wm. Blair, Ira Holmes and Geo. C. Walker.



Michigan Avenue in 1915, looking north from Eighth Street, formerly Peck Court. The Buckley Building, a landmark for many years, is at the southwest corner, and where the Arcade was the Hotel Stevens now stands. The Blackstone Hotel occupies the site of the T. B. Blackstone home.



The recently demolished Chicago Club (formerly the Art Institute), at the southwest corner of Michigan Boulevard and Van Buren Streets. On this site now stands the new home of the Chicago Club.



The Goodman Memorial Theatre, built in memory of Kenneth Sawyer Goodman. It is east of the Art Institute on Monroe Street.



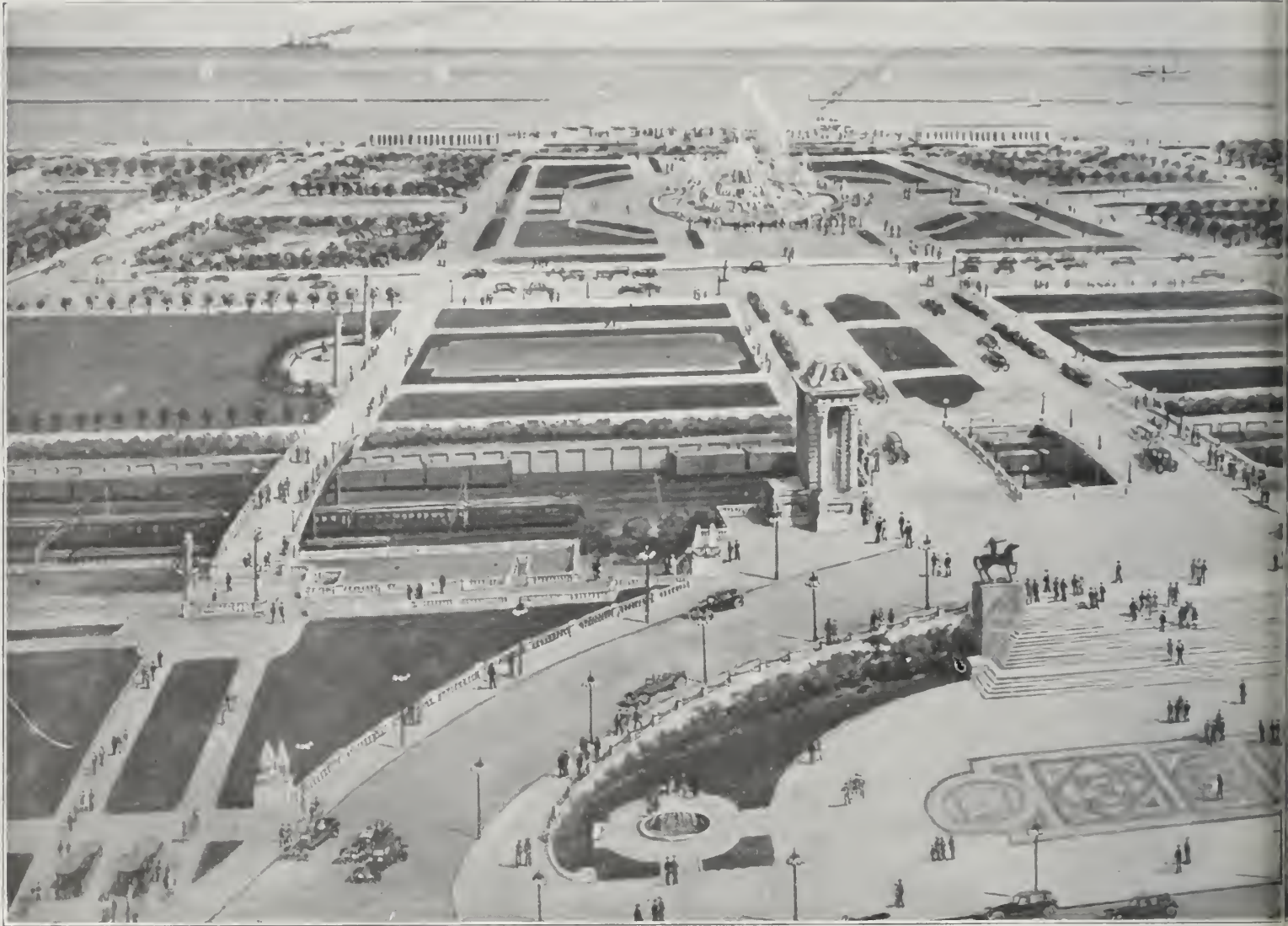
A view of Michigan Avenue north from Adams Street, taken in 1919. In the foreground to the left are the Pullman Building and the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company's Building. The Art Institute is seen on the right.



An interior view of the Tip Top Inn, which was atop of the Pullman Building, showing the main dining room.



Looking north on Michigan Avenue from the Art Institute in 1923. The Stop and Go system is proven by the pictures a great success. Lorado Taft's Great Lakes Fountain is shown on the south facade of the Institute. The Buckingham Elevator visible in the distance is a relic of the Great Fire in 1871.



Chicago, City of Dreamers Who Do!—From the drab stretch of dirt between the most beautiful park in the city," destined to become "the largest and most beautiful park in the city," branching off Michigan Avenue at Van Buren and Harrison Streets, a new bridge, and extend on toward Buckingham Fountain. At the upper end of the lake front will rise beautiful structures to house the 1933 World's Fair, an island air port and other islands figuring in the plan.



Michigan Avenue and the lake, the South Park Board is making "the beautiful in the world." From this picture may be seen how two drive-ways converge at Congress Street and cross the Illinois Central tracks over a bridge. To the north is the Field Museum, and near by the Shedd Aquarium. Along the lakefront. To the south and out of range of this picture, will be Chicago's proposed exposition scheme. Chicago's dreams come true.



Michigan Avenue, north from the Blackstone Hotel, with Blum's, the Arcade, the Harvester Building, the Congress Hotel, etc., on the left, and showing the Art Institute and Tribune Tower on the right.



A view of Michigan Avenue north from the Illinois Athletic Club, shown at the extreme left. The Monroe Building, the University Club, the Tower Building and the Public Library are seen in succession.



The New Willoughby Tower at the Southwest corner of Madison Street and Michigan Avenue. The Chicago Athletic Club at the left. On the Northwest corner the Montgomery Ward Tower.



The Wrigley Building, 410 North Michigan Avenue, stands on Robert A. Kinzie's addition to Chicago. On the opposite side of the avenue was the original John Kinzie cabin. This view was taken in 1924.



The Michigan Avenue Link Bridge showing the Tribune Tower, the Medinah Athletic Club on the right and Wrigley Building on the left.



Wacker Drive, with the Carbide and Carbon Building and the Chicago Motor Club at extreme right, the Mather Tower, London Guarantee Building, 333 North Michigan Avenue and Bell Building in the distance.



A night scene showing the Lindbergh Beacon atop the Palm Olive Building.



A view of the business district from the Merchandise Mart.



A view of Wacker Drive, looking east from Wells Street. The old buildings in the foreground, relics of old South Water Street, are rapidly being replaced by resplendent towers. Facing the island east of State Street the buildings of old River Street remind us of that once significant thoroughfare in the old wholesale district.



Looking north on Michigan Avenue from the Tribune Tower. This picture was taken in 1932.



At Chicago Avenue and Pine Street were the Water Works. At the left Tower Court is shown as vacant property. On Pearson Street are the homes of Charles B. and John V. Farwell. Small wooden structures occupied the property immediately north of these palatial homes. The Water Tower withstood the torrent of flames that poured upon it from the southwest during the Great Fire, and is today the most outstanding relic of that calamity that so greatly altered the face of Chicago. The pumping house, because of its wooden roof, was destroyed.



The Potter Palmer "Castle" on the Lake Shore Drive between Banks and Schiller Streets.



A view at the Oak Street Beach taken in 1929, showing the north fronts of the Drake Hotel, the Drake towers, the Lake Shore Drive Hotel and several of the co-operative apartments, the beginning of Chicago's Gold Coast. The Palmolive Building is at the extreme right.



Looking north from the Drake Hotel in 1926 might be seen a portion of the famous "Gold Coast" before the days of the double drive. The home of Edith Rockefeller McCormick is seen at the left, at Bellevue Place and the Oak Street Beach at the right.



The southwest corner of State and Randolph Streets in 1857. Taken from a daguerreotype. Charles Tobey and Brother were here at 72 State Street from 1859 to 1862. There are few camera pictures of Chicago taken as early as this. The horse car bears the legend Lake Street and Cottage Grove.



Same corner as above showing the old Bay State Building taken in the late nineties. It is standing today with practically no change.



State Street looking south from Lake Street in the late sixties. J. M. Brunswick & Brothers were at the corner of the alley and just south were several hardware stores where the Capitol Building now stands. Where Central Music Hall afterward stood was a railroad ticket office. The Field, Palmer & Leiter Store is seen at the corner of Washington Street.



State Street looking south from Lake, a view taken in the middle eighties.



State Street looking north from Monroe Street. This picture was taken in the middle eighties.



Booksellers' Row, 1868. On the east side of State Street, between Washington and Madison, the store of Field, Leiter & Company is seen at the left. A. S. Barnes & Company occupied Number 111, Kenn & Cooke, Numbers 113 and 115, A. C. Griggs, Numbers 117 and 119, and the Western News Company, Numbers 121 and 123.



River Street looking north toward Rush Street Bridge in the eighties. At the left are shown the Graham and Morton Transportation Company's offices at the corner of Dock Street. This picture was taken in the golden age of this old street when many wholesale houses and provision firms did a thriving business here.



The corner of State and Adams Streets, about 1886. W. W. Kimball Piano Co. on the southeast corner, where the Republic Building now stands. The Tobey Furniture Company was on the northeast corner, E. J. Lehmann (The Fair) on the northwest corner, and at the foot of Adams Street the old Exposition Building, where the Art Institute now stands.



State Street looking north from Madison Street, about 1870.



A view of State Street north from Madison in 1889 when horse cars were still in use.



A view of the southeast corner of State and Randolph Streets in 1894 showing Central Music Hall, built in 1874, with Scupham's Drug Store on the corner; Almer Coe, the optician; the Central Floral Company; Kehoe's Candy Store; Burnham and Company's Hair Goods Store; and Burley and Company's establishment. At the back of the building is the Central Church where David Swing was so long pastor. The cable cars, which first ran in 1882, were still in use.



A view of State Street, north from Madison in 1905, when the old cable cars rattled along both streets.



A view of the "Busiest Corner in the World," State and Madison Streets, showing Mandel Brothers, Chas. A. Stevens & Bros., The Columbus Memorial Building and Marshall Field & Company.



A view of Madison Street, looking west from State Street in 1890.



State Street in 1903, north from Adams Street, showing noonday crowd.



State St. north from Quincy in 1889. Gunther's Candy Store, housing the famous Gunther Historical Collection, on the left. The Fair still occupied the N. W. corner of Adams St. with a two-story building which adjoined their six-story building.



State Street on a winter day in the nineties. Many will remember this aspect of State Street, still in the mansard era on a day when drifted snow emphasized every detail of the architecture of the period.



The corner of State and Madison Streets, looking west on Madison. The Champlain Building was at the corner, and on the north side of Madison Street may be seen Sam T. Jacks' famous Burlesque house. The clock tower was still on the old Inter-Ocean Building, at Dearborn Street.



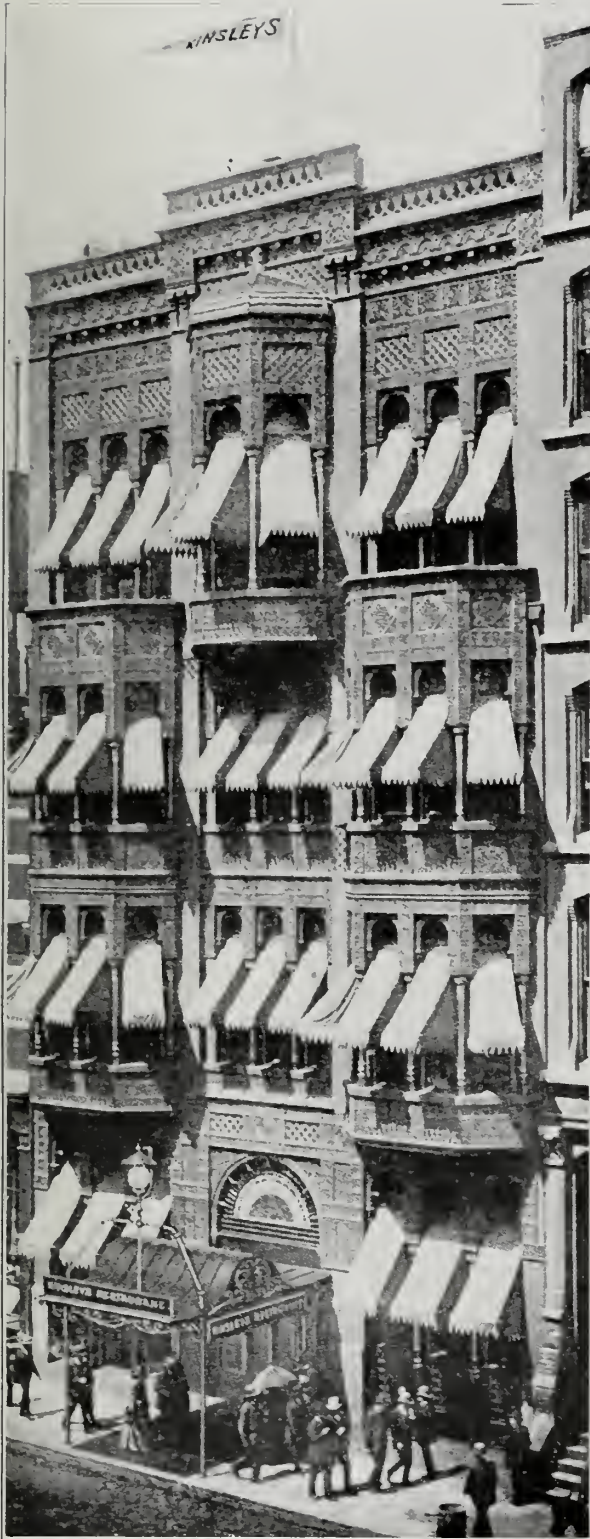
A view of State Street looking north from Madison Street on an afternoon in 1929.



Rush Street Bridge in 1890, said to have been the busiest bridge in the world. The William M. Hoyt Building, on the site of Fort Dearborn, is at the left. At the right on the south side of the river are the Goodrich Docks with the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Company on the north side.



The Leander J. McCormick Block, on the northwest corner of Lake Street and Wabash Avenue.



Kinsley's Restaurant at 105 Adams Street. One of Chicago's most noted eating places under the management of H. M. Kinsley and G. Baumann.



The German restaurant at Kinsley's, which was at 105 Adams Street, one of Chicago's noted restaurants.



The general dining room at Kinsley's.



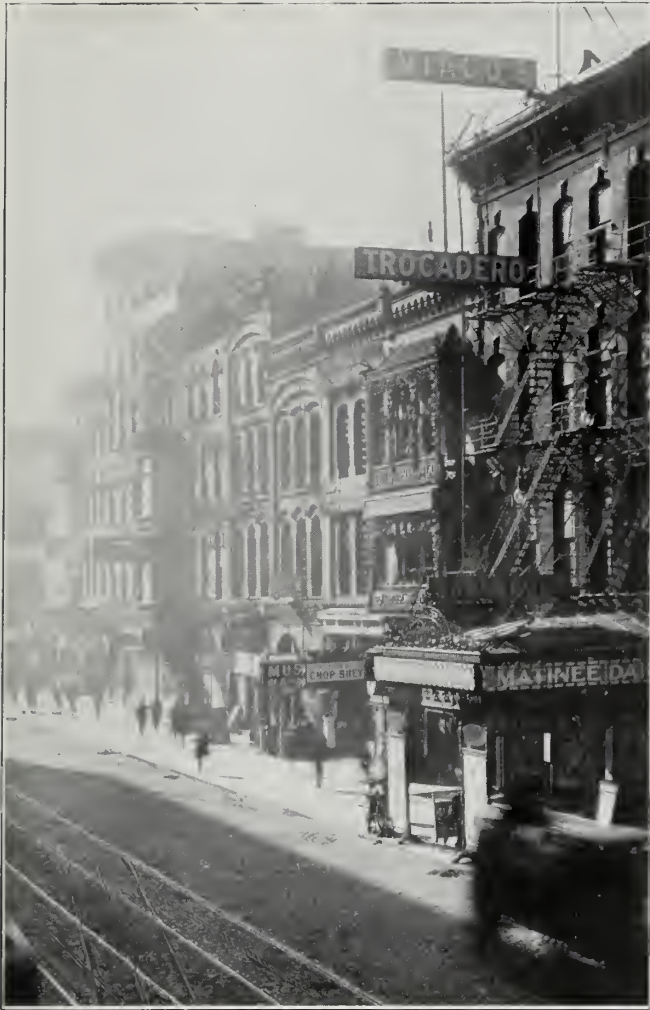
St. Hubert's Grill on Federal St. just off Jackson Boulevard. A famous rendezvous for the *cognoscenti*. Founded in 1887. Managed for the past thirty years by Mr. Chas. A. Dawell.



The main restaurant of the old Hotel Bismarck at 180-186 Randolph Street.



The Cafe in the Old Hotel Union at 111-117 Randolph Street.
It was managed by Herman Weber.



On State Street just north of Harrison Street in the late nineties, were Miaco's Trocadero, and other music halls, chop suey restaurants and dime museums.



Abson's Chop House, in the alley off Jackson Street between Wabash Avenue and State Street. A famous resort patronized by bon vivants and presided over by mine host Abson, in the picture below.



The interior of Abson's Chop House.



Daily News Photograph

The Round Table at Jos. Schlogl's Restaurant, 37 North Wells Street. For fifty-three years this establishment has catered to the Gourmets, the Literati, Bankers, Politicians and generations of well known Chicagoans. This picture was taken Monday, October 13, 1924. Standing, left to right: Richard Schneider, the famous literary headwaiter; David Haven, Keith Preston, Pascal Covici, Ben Hecht, Vincent Starrett and H. Justin Smith. Seated—Philip R. Davis, Charles MacArthur, Ashton Stevens (with his face hidden), William McGee, Charles Collins, Harry Hansen, Leroy T. Goble, John Gunther, Peter Hecht, Dr. Morris Fishbein, J. U. Nicolson, and Lloyd Lewis.



The exterior of Schlog's Restaurant at 37 North Wells Street.



Henry Kau's restaurant at 127 South Wells St., for years a noted place for gourmets.



The interior of Chapin & Gore's Buffet. The restaurant, which was the meeting place of many of Chicago's *bon vivants*, was in the rear. The Majestic Theatre, on Monroe Street, near State Street, stands where Chapin Gore's formerly stood.





**A CENTURY OF PROGRESS
INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
CHICAGO
1933**

1 Adler Planetarium	G-1	20 Fort Dearborn	D-16
2 Administration Bldg.	G-9	21 General Exhibits	E-14
3 Agricultural Group	G-4	22 General Motors Bldg.	C-17
4 American Revolution	E-14	23 Hall of Science	F-12
5 Amusement Group	D-16	24 Hall of Wood	E-12
6 Anthropology Group	C-16	25 House Building	G-12
7 Art Museum	F-12	26 Industrial Arts	C-17
8 Bathing Beach	G-2	27 Luncheon Group	D-17
9 Bend Sin Temple	F-15	28 Main Entrance	H-8
10 Bus Terminal	H-10	29 Mayan Temple	C-17
11 Byrd's Polar Ship	G-10	30 Model Group	D-13
12 Century Dairy Exhibit	C-5	31 Sears Roebuck Bldg.	G-11
13 Chrysler Building	C-17	32 Shell Aquarium	I-14
14 Court of Nations	G-3	33 Sky Ride	F-8 to F-14
15 Dancing Pavilion	F-4	34 Soldier's Hall	G-12
16 Edison Memorial	F-10	35 Standard Sanitary	E-16
17 Electrical Group	F-9	36 States Group	F-7
18 Field Museum	I-9 to I-13	37 Travel & Transport	C-17
19 Funerary Area	D-8	38 U. S. Government Bldg.	F-7

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Chicago



The old Briggs House at the northeast corner of Wells and Randolph Streets, torn down in 1928 to make room for the present Steuben Club Building. Here, in 1859 and 1860 Lincoln and his friends planned his campaign, and for half a century it was a favorite resort for politicians.



La Salle Street looking north at Randolph Street showing entrance to the tunnel in the cable car era. Old Jackson Hall is the sixth building on the right.



The Tremont House at the southeast corner of Lake and Dearborn Streets which was the last of the four Tremont Hotels. When it closed it was taken over by the Northwestern University and used as a law school. Demolished in 1931.



The Wellington Hotel, which occupied the northeast corner of Wabash Avenue and Jackson Boulevard, was for many years under the management of Albert S. Gage, one of Chicago's fine hotels. Its clientele was largely made up of those who appreciated an air of refinement and a cuisine that was near to perfection.



The famous Palmer House, at the southwest corner of State and Monroe Streets. Built by Potter Palmer in 1871. At the time this picture was taken Fish and Tuttle (the Parisian Suit Co.) occupied the corner store. The downtown quarters of the Washington Park Club were right above them, in the hotel. Just south of Fish and Tuttle were Mayo and Company, Jewellers, and then next to them R. Dunlap and Company, hatters.



Barber shop of the old Palmer House, known around the world by reason of the silver dollars set in cement in the floor.



The Old Grand Pacific Hotel in 1890, for many years under the management of John B. Drake and patronized by notables from all over the world. Famous for its wonderful game dinner, an annual event. It stood at the northwest corner of Clark and Jackson Streets, where the Continental-Illinois Bank Building now stands.



The dining room at the Grand Pacific Hotel in the nineties during a reunion of the Duck and Drake Club. John B. Drake, the owner and proprietor, is shown standing in the left aisle.



Aiken's Museum at 111-117 Randolph Street, the site of Kingsbury's Hall. At the northwest corner of Randolph and Dearborn Streets may be seen the old Matteson House and next door east the sign painting establishment of B. F. Chase and Hild. Aiken's Museum was sold to Colonel John H. Wood in January, 1864.



Colonel Wood's Museum, which was at first Aiken's. It was at 111-17 Randolph Street, where Kingsbury's Hall formerly stood. It was opened on August 17, 1863, with curiosities. In November of the same year the new stage was dedicated by the Holman Opera Company in "The Bohemian Girl." It was bought by Colonel J. H. Wood in January, 1864. When burned in 1871 "Divorce" was playing.



The old Chicago Opera House block at the southwest corner of Clark and Washington Streets. At the time this was taken Francis Wilson was playing there in "The Lion Tamer." Foreman Brothers Bank just west of the opera house, and at the corner of La Salle the Chamber of Commerce Building, demolished in July, 1928, to make room for the Foreman National Bank Building.



Randolph Street east from Hooley's Theatre in 1892. Next to Hooley's Theatre is the old Fidelity Deposit Vault and just east of it the old Sherman House, The Ashland Block, Epstein's Dime Museum, a little further east the Masonic Temple.



Haverly's Theatre—built by J. H. Haverly in 1881—was on the south side of Monroe Street between Dearborn and Clark Streets, where the Monroe motion picture theatre now stands. Mr. Haverly had been the manager of the new Adelphi, which was built on the site of the old Post Office Building on the northwest corner of Dearborn and Monroe Streets, the walls of the old Post Office having been used in the building. In 1885 the name of Haverly's Theatre was changed to The Columbia during an engagement of Henry Irving and Ellen Terry. It was reconstructed by J. D. Carson and reopened on October 1, 1888. It was destroyed by fire March 30, 1900.



Looking west on Washington Street from the Field, Leiter and Company store (shown on the right), with a view of the St. James Hotel and the Crosby Opera House. The trees give evidence that it was in the period before the fire that this picture was taken.



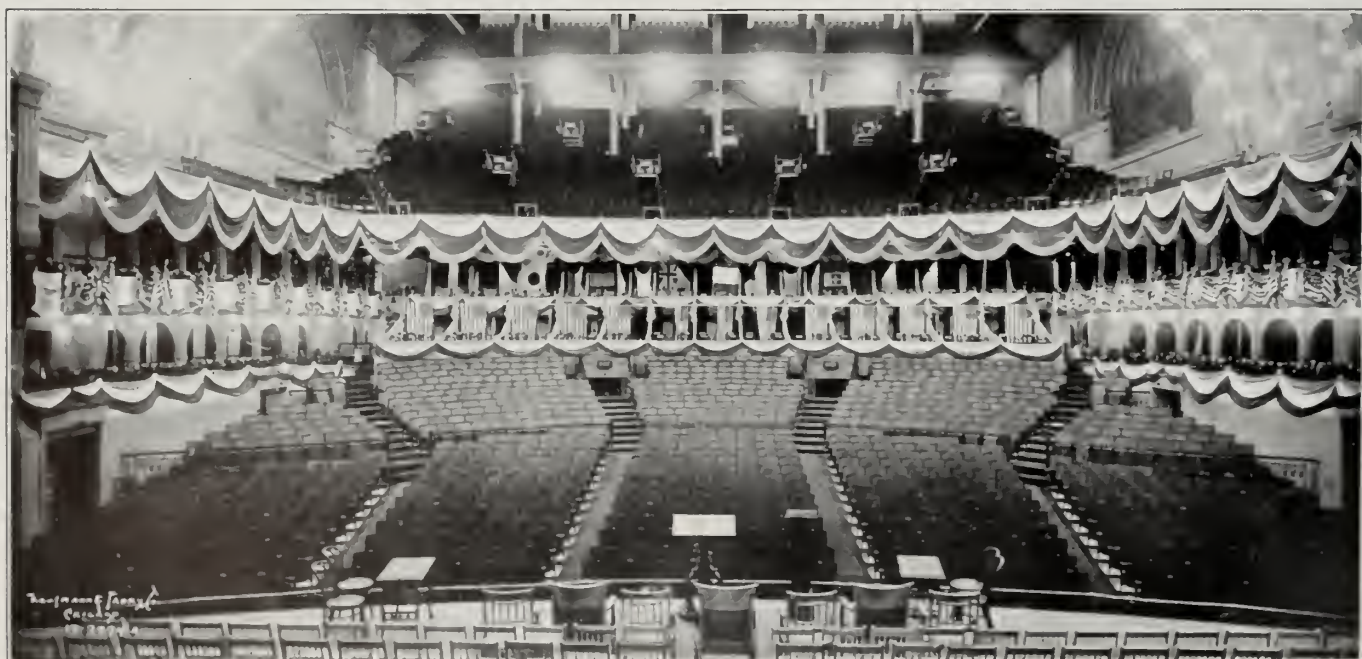
The Blackstone Theatre on the north side of Seventh Street between Michigan Boulevard and Wabash Avenue is west of the Blackstone Hotel.



The Princess Theatre on the east side of Clark Street between Jackson Boulevard and Van Buren Street.



A view of the Auditorium Theatre and Hotel taken in 1891. From the sign on the drug store on the corner may be seen that John Philip Sousa was playing there at the time. The Ohio Building which now occupies the southeast corner of Congress Street and Wabash Avenue was not yet built. To the left, at the corner of Van Buren Street, may be seen Goldston's Family Hotel.



An interior view of the Auditorium Theatre where, for forty years Opera lovers and devotees of everything that was best in music were wont to gather.



The Civic Opera House Building, which also houses the Civic Theater, on Wacker Drive between Madison and Washington Streets.



The Colonial Theatre was built on the site of the old Iroquois, where the great fire disaster occurred in 1903.



The Masonic Temple on the site of the old Iroquois Theatre, and the Oriental Moving Picture Theatre on Randolph Street between State and Dearborn.



The Illinois Theatre on Jackson Blvd. between Michigan and Wabash Avenue.



"The Chicago" moving picture theatre on the east side of State St. between Lake and Randolph Sts.



The Armory of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Field Artillery Regiment, Illinois National Guard. It is located at 234 East Chicago Avenue.



A view of Washington Street east from Clark Street in 1889.



View looking west from Clark Street on Monroe in the eighties. The building at the left "The Foot Block" was on the southwest corner of Clark and Monroe Streets.



The old Hotel Morrison and the Boston Oyster House at the S. E. corner of Clark and Madison Streets.



Bryant and Stratton's Business College in the Larmon Block and First Methodist Episcopal Church at S. E. corner of Clark and Washington Sts., where the "Temple," shown on opposite page, stands today.



The New Morrison Hotel at the southeast corner of Clark and Madison Streets with its forty-two story tower, is on the site of the old Morrison Hotel and the famous Boston Oyster House. Where the latter served its patrons for many years is now Terrace Garden.



The Temple, located at the southeast corner of Clark and Washington Streets. The cornerstone was laid on November 5, 1922. This magnificent structure is on the site of the first Methodist Episcopal Church, and its members hold their services in the house of worship that is an important part of this structure.



Adams Street east of Clark in 1889. On the left is shown Kinsley's Restaurant, the old Marquette Building and the Fair when the latter had but two stories. The old Federal Building is on the right.



Dearborn Street looking north from Adams showing "The Fair" and the Adams Express Building and showing the Crilly Building at the northeast corner of Dearborn and Monroe. This was taken in 1883.



Wabash Avenue from Panorama Place, now Seventh Street. This view was taken in 1912. On the right may be seen the Panorama of the Battle of Gettysburg and on the left "Jerusalem."



The Windsor-Clifton Hotel, at the northwest corner of Wabash Avenue and Monroe Street, was built in 1872 and razed in 1927 to make way for the Men's Store of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company. For many years it was one of Chicago's leading hotels. The old Chicago Club, afterwards De Jonghe's Hotel and Restaurant, is seen west of the Windsor-Clifton.



The Chicago Post Office and Custom House, 1879 to 1896.



The temporary post office on the Lake Front at Washington Street was used from 1896 to 1905, during the removal of the old building and the erection of the present Federal Building.



The Post Office and Custom House erected in 1855 at the northwest corner of Dearborn and Monroe Streets, where now stands the First National Bank. After a Jevne and Almini print.



The Federal Building and Chicago Post Office, opened in 1905. View shows the northwest corner of Jackson and Dearborn Streets. The Grand Pacific Hotel may be seen at the left and the Marquette Building at the right.



The new Post Office at Canal and Van Buren Streets just being completed.



The new home of the Chicago Daily News, at Madison Street and the River.



The Municipal Pier, now called the Navy Pier, at the foot of Grand Avenue. It extends into the lake for three thousand feet and is two hundred and ninety-two feet wide. The east end is constructed for recreation purposes, seating four thousand people. The cost of building was four million dollars. It was started in 1914.



This view shows the recreation end of the pier.



A Chicago River scene showing a boat passing under the Link Bridge at Michigan Avenue.



A view of South Water Street east from Franklin Street in the early eighties.



The last day on South Water Street, August 27, 1925.



When South Water Street was made over into Wacker Drive there was a wholesale exodus of the scores of commission houses. This shows the new home of the South Water Market between Fourteenth Place and Fifteenth Street and from Morgan Street to Racine Avenue.



The Old Union Depot on Canal Street, extending from Jackson to Monroe, now replaced by the magnificent new structure which was completed in 1924.



The new Union Station occupying the space between Canal and Clinton Streets and running north from Jackson Street.



The old North Western Station at Wells and Kinzie Streets, known as the Wells Street Depot. It was abandoned when the beautiful new \$25,000,000 Chicago Station was ready for occupancy in 1911.



The \$25,000,000 structure built in 1911 by the Chicago and North Western Railway Company at Madison and Clinton Streets.



The Old Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Depots.



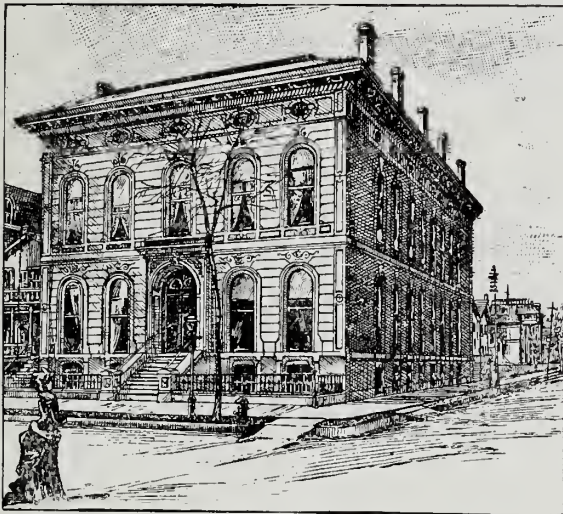
Dearborn Station, commonly known as the Polk Street Depot, one of the landmarks among the railroad depots of an earlier day.



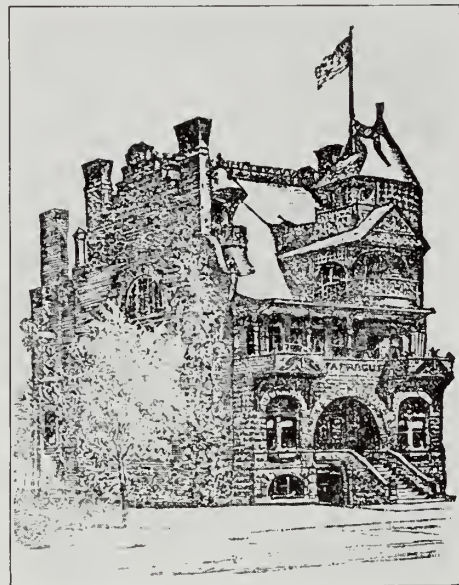
Grand Central Station at Harrison & Wells called B. & O. Station.



The Central High School, the first of the city's high schools, built in 1856 on West Monroe Street about a block east of Halsted on the north side of the street. The building is still standing.



The old Standard Club House at Michigan Avenue and Thirteenth Street. This was opened in 1870, and was occupied until 1889, when they moved to Michigan Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street.



The Farragut Club House, located on Lake Park Avenue between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, was organized in 1872.



The Chicago Yacht Club, on the Lake at the foot of Monroe Street.



The south front of the second Court House and City Hall after the third story was added. The Phoenix and Aetna Insurance Co.'s Buildings in La Salle Street may be seen at the left.



The Cook County Court House and the City Hall. Occupying the blocks bounded by Clark, La Salle, Randolph and Washington Streets. This building was completed in 1911.



The County Building and City Hall, erected in 1885. This view shows the Corner of Clark and Washington Streets, looking north toward the old Sherman House.



The new building of the Cook County Criminal Court and County Jail. It is located at California Avenue and West Twenty-sixth Street, and first used in March, 1929.



Criminal Court Building and County Jail, corner of Dearborn Street and Austin Avenue. Built about 1895, and occupied until 1929.



The magnificent skyline of Chicago from the Hotel Stevens on the south, to the Tribune Tower on the north, an alluring subject.



A bird's-eye view of Michigan Avenue, showing as far south as the Hotel Stevens.



orth. It is an ever changing panorama and what this vista will show in another fifty years, will be
other historians.



Standard Oil Building and north as far as Van Buren Street.



The home of the Union League Club, from the time it was built in 1886, until torn down to make way for the new club house, shown on opposite page, in 1927. The location of both structures is at Jackson Boulevard and Federal Street.

The Temple, or Woman's Temple, erected between 1880 and 1892 at the southeast corner of La Salle and Monroe Streets. Willard Hall, in this building, was intended to be to the cause of temperance what Westminster Abbey is to England's great celebrities. The building has given place to the magnificent building of the State Bank of Chicago, opened in 1928.



The Monadnock Building, occupying the Block on Dearborn, from Jackson to Van Buren Street, and the new Union League Club.



The American Furniture Mart, located at 666 Lake Shore Drive.



The new Central Police Station, at 11th and State Streets.



The new Palmer House, the fourth of that name.



The building at Adams Street, between Franklin and Wells Streets, occupied for many years by Marshall Field & Company as their wholesale house.



Where in 1833 wild onions covered the north bank of the main river near The Forks the world's largest business building, the Merchandise Mart, was erected by Marshall Field & Company.



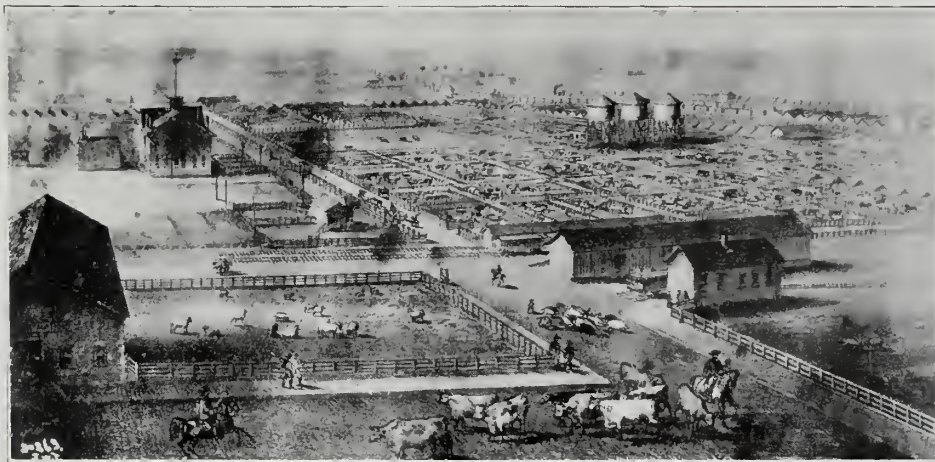
The Haymarket Square on Randolph Street, between Halsted and Desplaines Streets, in the late nineties. In the foreground is the Police Monument by F. Gelert, commemorating the police officers killed in the Haymarket Riot on May 4, 1886. Here farm wagons, drays, peddlers' carts and street cars jostled one another for many generations. Today there is little produce business done here.



Hull House, founded in 1889, is located at South Halsted and Polk Streets.



"Three miles south from Chicago was Myrick's Tavern in 1837," wrote A. D. Field, in his "Recollections." The location was Cottage Grove Avenue about Twenty-ninth Street. In 1856 John B. Sherman located yards here but they continued to be called "Myrick's Yards."



Chicago Union Stock Yards in 1865.



The evolution of the "Yards" from the days of the Clybournes and the Myricks is evidenced by this view of the cattle pens taken in 1928.



The canyon of La Salle Street with the facade of the Board of Trade. This picture was taken in the late nineties. The Rookery Building and the Royal Insurance Company are at the left. The Chicago Board of Trade, which was erected in 1883 and demolished to make room for the new home of the Board, which was completed in 1930. This photograph was taken in the late eighties, at a time when the old clock tower was still intact. The dome of the clock tower was removed in the nineties.



The canyon of La Salle Street, showing the new Board of Trade, which was erected on the site of the one on the opposite page and was opened in 1930.



A scene on the floor of the Chicago Board of Trade, commonly known as the "Pit." Many memorable "battles of the giants" took place in this historic building, which stood from 1884 until 1929.



The Trading Floor in the New Board of Trade Building.



The old Hyde Park Hotel—built by Paul Cornell in 1858. It was a favorite resort of the elite. During the summer of 1865 Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, with Robert and Tad, stopped here. This photograph was taken in 1859. It was under the management of Pierce and Benjamin from 1874 to 1878. It was burned in 1879. The Sherry Hotel, formerly the Sisson, now stands on this site.



The Hyde Park Boat Club. It was east of Hyde Park Boulevard at the lake. Built in 1885.



At Drexel Boulevard where it connects with Oakwood Boulevard. The old phaeton house called "The Cottage" where one could hire a phaeton and for twenty-five cents have a beautiful drive through Washington Park.

Right: The George M. Pullman residence at Prairie Avenue and Eighteenth Street was an example of French Mansard architecture of extreme elegance. The hospitality of this mansion was famous among several generations of old Chicago families.



The Hotel Del Prado at the eastern end of the Midway Plaisance at Blackstone Avenue, built in 1891 to take care of World's Fair visitors and intended as a temporary undertaking. It was razed in 1930.



Rosalie Hall, which was at 57th Court and Jefferson Ave., now Harper Ave. Hyde Parkers remember it for its many social gatherings.



The Haven School at Wabash Avenue and Fifteenth Street.



The Hotel Windermere (west). This is the original Windermere on Fifty-sixth Street and Cornell Avenue.



The Moseley School at the northwest corner of Twenty-fourth Street and Michigan Avenue built in 1856.



The Hyde Park Hotel, situated on Hyde Park Boulevard, occupying the entire block between Lake Park Avenue and Harper Avenue. The original hotel ran from Lake Park to where the entrance is, and was built in 1887, and the addition, running to Harper Avenue, added about 1890. Several of Chicago's best known families have lived there ever since the hotel was built.



The old Kenwood Club House, near the corner of Lake Avenue and Forty-seventh Street.



The Midway Gardens at Cottage Grove Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. This was one of Chicago's famous pleasure resorts, where before prohibition, Chicagoans came to dine, dance and while away the summer evenings. This photograph was taken in 1914.



The Old Washington Park Race Track on Derby Day, in the nineties.



The South Shore Country Club, located at South Shore Drive and Seventy-fifth Street, beautifully located, overlooking Lake Michigan. The club was opened in 1915.



The Edgewater Beach Hotel, opened in June, 1916.



The old Boat House at Lincoln Park.



Many a romance budded and blossomed in the elegant rooms and grounds of Fischer's Garden, the fashionable summer garden and cafe which flourished at Diversey Boulevard and the lake shore in the eighties. The social gatherings there were among the merriest the city ever knew.



Sunnyside, the "high-toned" road-house of Lake View, located at North Clark Street and Montrose Boulevard, remembered only by pioneer Chicagoans.



The Rienzi, which was located at Grace and North Clark Streets. A famous resort, until recently demolished.



The "Red Star Inn" is at the corner of Germania Place and North Clark Street. It has for years been a favorite eating place, known for its German cooking.



Bush Temple of Music Building, on the northwest corner of Clark Street and Chicago Avenue. The German Theatre company, which for many years played at Hooley's, found a permanent home here.



The North Side Turner Halle, on the west side of Clark Street, just north of Chicago Avenue. It was built in 1872 and for over fifty years was famous for its concerts, its food and drink, and for thousands of north sidiers of German extraction, many fond memories cluster around this place.



For many years the Plaza Hotel at the southwest corner of Clark Street and North Avenue has housed well known Chicagoans, who still make it a permanent home.



The old Casino Club on Delaware Place, just east of North Michigan Boulevard, has given way to the new building, a few doors east.



A view of the Saddle and Cycle Club, located at Foster Avenue and the Lake.



The once popular Bismarck Garden, later the Mari-gold Garden at North Clark and Grace Streets is now a place of memories.



The first Chicago University, located on the west side of Cottage Grove Avenue between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, was opened to students in 1858. The institution had a distinguished faculty and numbered many of Chicago's ablest citizens, both men and women among its graduates.



A bird's-eye view of the University of Chicago first opened in 1892, showing the cluster of buildings which form the university proper. Looking north one may see Stagg Field, and the individual buildings are shown on the following pages.



The McKinlock Campus of the Northwestern University.
On Chicago Avenue from Fairbank Court to Lake Shore Drive.



The Chicago Public Library located on Michigan Boulevard between Randolph and Washington Streets.
It is on the site of old Dearborn Park.



The Chicago Historical Society. At the northwest corner of Dearborn and Ontario Streets, built in 1892 and occupied in 1897. This building was the third home of the Society on this site; the first building, erected in 1868, having burned with all its contents, in the fire of 1871.



The new home of the Chicago Historical Society at the south entrance of Lincoln Park, completed in 1932.



The Newberry Library, occupying the entire block bounded by Clark and Oak Streets, Dearborn Avenue, and Walton Place. Directly opposite is Washington Square, one of Chicago's open public parks. It is on the site of the old Mahlon D. Ogden home, the only house on the north side which was not destroyed in the great fire. It was founded through the generosity of Walter L. Newberry.



Chicago Academy of Sciences, built in 1894, on the west side of Lincoln Park opposite Center Street. Matthew Laflin and his sons, George H. and Lyeurgus Laflin furnished most of the funds for the erection of this building. It is known as the Matthew Laflin Memorial.



The Art Institute of Chicago on Michigan Avenue at the foot of Adams Street. This building was completed in 1893.



The Field Columbian Museum. This building was the gift of Marshall Field to Chicago, and took the place of the old Columbian Museum which was the Fine Arts Building at the World's Fair.



The John G. Shedd Aquarium on Grant Park east of the Field Museum of Natural History.



"Adler Planetarium and Astronomical Museum."



The home of the Illinois Woman's Athletic Club on Tower Court and Pearson Street. It was erected in 1927.



The La Salle-Wacker Building at the corner of La Salle Street and Wacker Drive.



Soldier Field, Field Museum, Shedd Aquarium, Grant Park and Chicago Skyline, Adjoining the Site of Chicago's 1933 World's Fair, "A Century of Progress."



Chicago's Municipal Airport at Sixty-third Street and Cicero Avenue.



The Medinah Temple, at Cass, Ohio and Ontario Streets.



The Chicago Riding Club, located on East Ontario Street and McClurg Court.



The First Regiment Armory, home of the One Hundred and Thirty-First Infantry Regiment, Illinois National Guard is located at the northwest corner of Michigan Avenue and Sixteenth Street. Built in 1892. They moved here when they abandoned their old Armory, where the Illinois Theatre now stands.



The Elks' Memorial, located at Diversey Boulevard and Lakeview Avenue. It was erected as a memorial to their members who died in the World war. It houses the offices of the National organization.



The Banker's Building, on the southwest corner of Clark and Adams Streets. The Banker's Club occupy beautiful club rooms in the tower. The old Lakeside Building formerly stood on this corner.



The structure erected by the Midland Club on the north side of Adams Street west of La Salle Street.



Libby Prison War Museum, brought from Richmond, Virginia, mainly through the efforts of Mr. C. F. Gunther before the World's Fair, attracted crowds of visitors for many years. The wall on the Wabash Avenue side is now incorporated in the facade of the Coliseum Building. The old prison was wrecked after the World's Fair.



The old Calumet Club at the northeast corner of Michigan Boulevard and Twentieth Street. It was opened April 21, 1833. This building was partially destroyed by fire and rebuilt.



The rebuilt Calumet Club, which remained their home until the club disbanded in 1915.



The Chicago Stadium, occupying the block bounded by Warren Avenue, Wood, Madison and Lincoln Streets, where the 1932 Republican and Democratic National Conventions were held.



The interior of the Stadium, set for Republican Convention.



The Stadium and Soldier Field on the day



The Chicago Coliseum, at Fifteenth Street and Wabash Avenue, with the North Hall addition, the
have been held, also trade ex



the Army and Navy Football Game in 1926.



r built on the former site of Grace Episcopal Church. Here many of the great political conventions
tions of National importance.



The great tower that took the place of the first steel skyscraper. "No. 1 North La Salle Street," from the architect's drawing. Its contract cost was \$8,000,000 and it stands on the site of the Tacoma Building, rising 550 feet above Madison and La Salle Streets.



The new building of the Chicago Motor Club, located at 66 East South Water Street, which was completed in the latter part of 1928.



The new Marshall Field office building on the northeast corner of LaSalle and Adams Street. It was ready for occupancy the early part of 1932.



The Illinois Merchants Bank Building, now the Continental-Illinois Bank Building, which was erected on the northwest corner of Jackson Boulevard and Clark Street, on the site of the old Grand Pacific Hotel.



The Federal Reserve Bank at the corner of La-Salle Street and Jackson Boulevard. The bank opened its doors for business on November 16, 1914, first occupying two floors of the Rector Building at Clark and Monroe Streets. In April, 1922, the present structure was completed and occupied.



Architects and officials of the World's Columbian Exposition—This rare photograph, now the property of A. G. McGregor of Chicago, was taken in the winter of 1892, as the group was making a tour of inspection of the world's fair buildings then under way for '93. Reading from the left: Daniel H. Burnham, architect-in-chief, director of works, and chief of construction; George B. Post of New York, architect; Montgomery B. Pickett, secretary of works; Henry Van Brunt of Kansas City, architect; Frank D. Millet, director of decoration; Maitland Armstrong, artist; Col. Edmund Rice, commandant; Augustus St. Gaudens, sculptor; Henry Sargent Codman, landscape architect; George W. Maynard, artist; Charles F. McKim of New York, architect; Ernest R. Graham, assistant director of works; Dion Geraldine, general superintendent. Mr. Burnham's work on the fair made him internationally famous; Mr. St. Gaudens became a world figure; Mr. Millet went down with the Titanic. Of the thirteen, three are still alive. Mr. Pickett is manager of the Rookery Building; Mr. Graham is the widely known architect; Mr. Geraldine is an engineer.



A bird's-eye view of the Fair Grounds was always a delightful experience. Few places afforded a more charming prospect than coming under the eye when standing on the roof of the United States Government Building.



View of the Grand Basin, looking west. This was taken from the roof of the Casino, which stood near the base of the Great Pier and flanked the Peristyle on the south.



A view inside the grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition, showing the intra-mural railroad.



A view of the Art Museum, which is the only one of the wonderful buildings remaining to tell of the glories of the World's Columbian Exposition. This photograph was made in 1924. It is now the Industrial Museum.



The Peristyle, seen from the east or lake side, is the subject of the above illustration. It formed a noble entrance to the Fair Grounds for all those who chose to come by water. The Corinthian columns were dedicated to each state in the Union.



Agricultural Building, fronting the Grand Basin. This was the creation of Messrs. McKimm, Meade & White. It was of the Renaissance type of architecture. The size of the building was 800 by 500 feet.



This depicts a view across the main basin from the east front of Machinery Hall, near the Obelisk. The western facade of the Agricultural Building with its wealth of statuary forms a rich background. In the distance, the great Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building reared its great height. To the left, a detail of the east entrance to Machinery Hall is in sight. Gondolas skimmed the waters of the lagoon.



The Lagoon on Regatta Day presented an animated appearance. The water bicycle competed with the South Sea catamaran, the gondola of Venice and the dug-out of the Southern Pacific, the modern American shell with the West Indian surfboat; all nations and colors and creeds met in friendly rivalry.



A view outside the fair grounds during the World's Columbian Exposition. The famous Ferris Wheel shows on the left and the Panorama Building at the right.



The beach in Jackson Park, showing what was the German Government Building at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. This stood until 1926, and was used as a refectory until destroyed by fire.



A picture of the crowd on Chicago Day, October 9, 1893, at the World's Columbian Exposition. It is unique but a fact that even after a lapse of thirty-nine years it is still a record that has not been broken of 756,000 people having been inside of one inclosure for a particular celebration.



A view on the Midway Plaisance looking north toward the Ferris Wheel. This picture was taken from a point where the Java Village stood. Nothing today is left to remind one of that colorful thoroughfare which must ever bring back delightful memories to Chicagoans who were privileged to have seen the World's Fair of 1893.



Choral (Festival) Hall, at the World's Columbian Exposition, as seen from the wooded island.



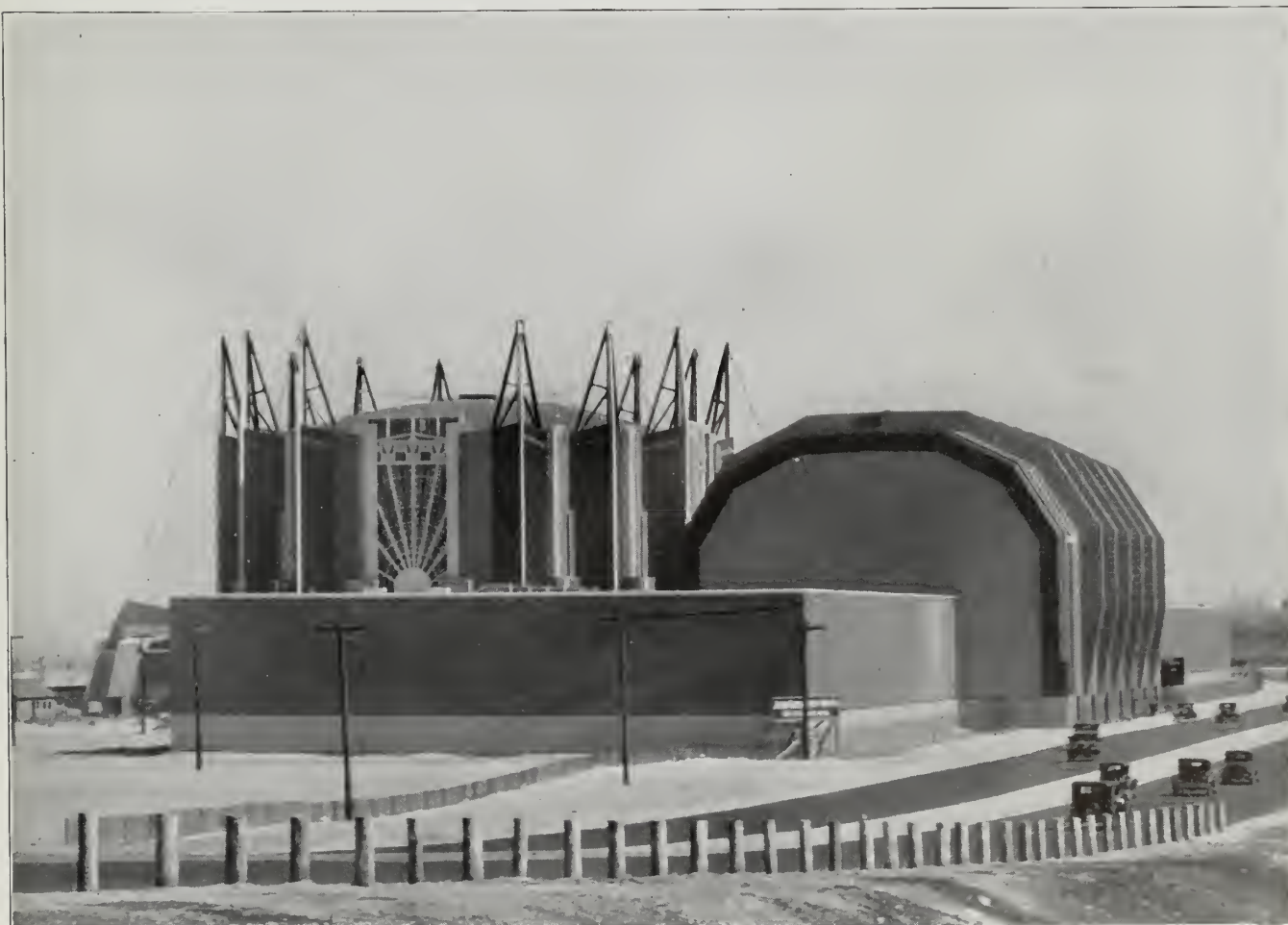
The Convent of La Rabida and the Columbus Caravels.



On Chicago Day at the World's Fair, October 9, 1893. This shows the cars brimming over with humanity. The scene is at Sixty-first Street and Wentworth Avenue, looking north.



The Administration Building at the Century of Progress. This was the first building completed and from the offices of this building Chicago's Great 1933 Exposition is being directed.



The Travel and Transport Building at the south end of the Exhibit Buildings.



The Hall of Science.



Electrical Group, fifth structure of Chicago's 1933 Century of Progress. The entire group is 1,200 feet long by 300 feet wide and was designed by Raymond Hood of New York. It will house exhibits of radio, telephone and telegraph, and will portray the generation, distribution and utilization of electricity in all its branches.



The Replica of Fort Dearborn at the Century of Progress.



This monument, at South Robey St. and the river, commemorates the landing of Marquette and Joliet.

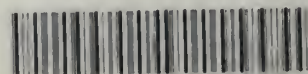
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